

The will to never flinch upon a field, a goal at any cost, a gold medal, a victory.

In

The motto of the Soviet Union is: "For the Motherland, for the Victory, for the Honor of the Motherland."

DAGI

The motto of the Soviet Union is: "For the Motherland, for the Victory, for the Honor of the Motherland."

Live

The motto of the Soviet Union is: "For the Motherland, for the Victory, for the Honor of the Motherland."

MIR

The motto of the Soviet Union is: "For the Motherland, for the Victory, for the Honor of the Motherland."

## SPORTS



Forty sets of gold, silver and bronze medals are at stake in the USSR Athletics Championship at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. In the photo: The final round of the 10,000-metre men's event. The winner is Ilya Pavlov, of the Russian Federation, with 28 min 20.36 sec. Photo by Ilya Gishinsky

### SECOND VICTORY RUNNING

The Soviet athletes have won the Second World Volleyball Junior Championship in the American city of Colorado Springs. In the final they won from the national teams of Brazil, South Korea and China. The Brazilian team are the runners-up.

This is the second such victory for the Soviet volleyball team. They won their first world championship in Brazil in 1977. The present Soviet team has 19-20-year-old players from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga and Kharkov.

### WRESTLERS' GOLD IN SKOPJE

Having won two gold and one bronze medals in the final day of the World Wrestling Championship which has ended in the Macedonian capital Skopje (Yugoslavia), the Soviet athletes have won the team event. The first places have been taken by Muscovites Sinaev Oganesyan (up to 90 kg), and the copper-high-weight-class holder, Salmei Khasimov, while Viktor Alek-

soyev, of Krasnoyarsk (62 kg), has won the bronze. The day before, world titles were won by Sergei Kornilov, of Moscow, Sergei Bogdanov, of Kiev, and Salpilla Abishev, of Makhachkala. The Soviet wrestlers have won the total of five gold and three bronze medals. The Bulgarian team which is in second place, has won one gold, four silver and one bronze medal.

### DRIVER CAPTURES GORODKI TITLE

26-year-old driver Sergei Ilyin, of Yevpatoriya, has won the 38th USSR Championship in gorodki (Russian skillful) in the individual scoring. Contending against 48 best gorodki-players from six constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad, he has

won spending 108 sticks to beat 90 figures. The new Soviet champion began playing gorodki when he was eight and at 16 he fulfilled the norm of a master. Last year, he was on top of the list of the best gorodki-players in the Soviet Union.

### CROSS-COUNTRY MOTORCYCLE RACING

The Latvian motorcycle racers have won the national championship in the combined motorcycle event. The Estonian team came second and the third place was won by the Ukrainian racers. The contest was held on cross-country track near the town of Svalyava.

In individual events, the first places have been won by Gennadiy Kiryukhin among the 125 cc m/c vehicles, Vyacheslav Tsenko in the 250 cc m/c class (both from the RSFSR), Canada's Istafatof in the 350 cc m/c class, and Alexander Nikitin in the 500 cc m/c class (both of Moscow).

### CHESS TITLE CHALLENGER WINS ADVANTAGE

On Saturday, women's world chess championship, which continues in Borzhomi, Georgia, had the score 5-1-5.

We have already written about the first two drawn games. The third took place only on September 15, as the world champion has taken one time-out of the three either co-tender is entitled to.

There can be no doubt that she used the days-off to analyze the two games which she had no reason to be pleased with. This would be a fair guess, as in the third game Maya chose a different continuation, although the game began with the Sicilian defence as in the two previous games. It seemed that now, with a little help from the challenger, Chiburdanidze would emerge successful, yet...

She has made a faulty move which has radically changed the situation, and from an attacking side White (the champion) went into the defensive, and only unnecessary haste prevented Nana Alexandridze from putting the game off with chances for success. The position as it stood at being put off was to the advantage of neither side. This result was registered by the referees after a short 15-minute play on the next day.

Also put off is the fourth game which began on Thursday when Alexandridze played White. This time, she used the latter advantage with greater success than in the second game, while Nana was able to develop an irresistible attack against the champion's King, yet, because of the time trouble, she had to forgo this opportunity. In the presently delayed game the challenger has chosen for success, so, perhaps, she will be able to open the score to won-or-lost games. Whatever the case may turn out to be, despite the expectations of the champion's supporters, the beginning of the match has been marked by advantages for the challenger. It looks as if she prepared herself for this match very thoroughly.

Yet, no one can say what the match can and in, as there are 12 more games even if we discount the fourth.

Viktor BABIKIN

### RESULTS OF TOURNAMENT IN FRANCE

The hockey team of the Dynamo club of Moscow has won the Third International Tournament which was held in the French city of Angers. In the

final game they won, 7-3, from the team of the American city of Detroit.

The third and the fourth places have been won by the Canadian and the French teams.

### EUROPE'S FOOTBALL DAY

Last Wednesday was a big football day for Europe, with 68 games played in three European tournaments. Five Soviet teams played at home, and the CAC footballers played in Gruz against the team of Sturm in Austria.

Cup Holders Cup. Dynamo (Tbilisi) v Graz (Austria) 2-0; Army Club (Rostov-on-Don) v Ankaragucu (Turkey) 3-0.

The UEFA Cup. Spartak (Moscow) v Brugge (Belgium) 3-1; Zenit (Leningrad) v Dynamo (Dresden) 1-2.

Sturm (Austria) v CAG (Moscow) 1-0.

The return matches are to be played on September 30.



Even though it rained cats and dogs in Moscow, 40,000 fans watched this match between Spartak (Moscow) and Brugge (Belgium).

### CAC WITH CUP

The CAC hockey team has won the Hasecky Cup in the Czechoslovak town of Prostějov. In the final game they won from Ingstev. Brno, with the score of 5-2. The CAC team players who scored the goals are Kurdin (goal), Khilov, Zvylin and Panin. The third place has been won by Zetor (Brno). Next comes DS (Olomouc), TE (Prostějov) and Dynam (Bucherst).

### ELENA MUKHINA BACK AT HOME

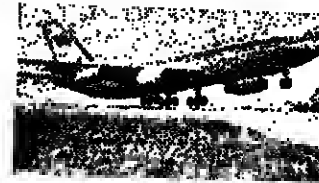
Elena Mukhina, the Soviet gymnastic star who seriously injured her spine on the eve of the Moscow Olympics, has regained some movement of her arms and legs.

Doctors who have examined the 1970 world champion have reported that the motor functions of her arms and legs are being restored, although on a limited scale so far. Doctors are planning big hopes on her continued recovery on a course of treatment which has been specially developed for her.

Mukhina, injured in a fall during a training session to her home town of Minsk, has returned to resume her studies at the Moscow Physical Culture Institute after a three-month stay at a Crimean sanatorium. The teachers come to lecture her at her flat in Moscow. The girl receives a scholarship from the Soviet Army's Sports Club of which she is a member and which she represented at many international competitions.

By air - from Moscow

### RECORDS FOR SOVIET AIRBUS



Pilots of the Soviet Union's civil aviation have established 18 international records with the first Soviet airbus IL-86.

On September 22, a 1000 kilometre closed circuit flight was completed with a load of between 30 to 80 tonnes and on September 24, a 2000 kilometre flight with a load of between 35-65 tonnes.

In the first instance a speed of 965 kilometres per hour was

reached, and on the second, 971 kilometres per hour. The IL-86, an airliner belonging to the jumbo jet family, can accommodate up to 350 passengers.



## INFORMATION

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### KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO RECEIVES AWARD

Konstantin Chernenko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and Secretary of the Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal for his distinguished service to the Communist Party and Soviet state. According to the tradition in this country, a bust is put in the birthplace of every man or woman who is twice nominated Hero of Labour or of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev presented Konstantin Chernenko with his award in the Kremlin. The ceremony was attended by the leaders of the CPSU.



There are 150 different tourist routes in Kerala. You can choose between "The Land of Blue Lakes", "From Oonga to Ladoga", "Kizhi to Valaam", and many others. During the summer season, this part of our country is visited by up to a million tourists. In the photo: young Finnish guests on Kizhi Island. (See Viewpoint by Valentin Labadev on page 5).

### UN FOCUSES ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

New York. UN delegates attending the general political discussion at the 36th General Assembly Session were greatly interested in the speech made by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, who spoke about the main task facing the international community - how to preserve peace and rid future generations of the scourge of war. The Soviet government's proposal that the following item "Stop a Nuclear Disaster: A United Nations General Assembly Declaration" should be added to the agenda under the heading of urgent and important issue, was highly valued. (See our Viewpoint on page 2). Andrei Gromyko is holding

meetings in New York with the chief delegates of some socialist and other countries to discuss bilateral relations and major international issues. As a result of his meeting with US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the two leaders came out with a Soviet-American statement. During talks held between Gromyko and H.-D. Genscher, the West German Minister of Foreign Affairs, the two sides expressed their readiness to do all they could to ensure that the forthcoming meeting between Soviet and FRG leaders would be a major contribution towards overcoming the present tensions in the world and towards the further progress in relations between the two countries.

### GENEVA TALKS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER

New York. Joint Soviet-American statement has been made here. On September 23, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State, exchanged views on arms limitation including the nuclear weapons issue already discussed in Geneva between Soviet and American representatives.

The two sides agreed on the need for serious negotiations on these weapons, and, on behalf of their governments, they have settled that such talks should be started on November 30, in Geneva. The Soviet side at these negotiations will be represented by a delegation headed by Ambassador Yu. A. Kvitsinsky, while the American delegation will be led by Ambassador P. Nitze.

The two sides believe that these negotiations are of great importance for strengthening stability in international security, and they have declared that they will make every effort in order to achieve a pertinent agreement.

The Soviet-American agreement has been welcomed by Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General.

### POLISH SEYM MEETS IN SESSION

Warsaw. The Polish Sejm (parliament) is in session here. The deputies are discussing the government's report, presented by W. Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, concerning the basic economic and political problems facing the country.

### Round the Soviet Union

800 SCHOOL-CHILDREN HAVE BEGUN THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR AT THE PROMETHEUS CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM CAMP, RUN BY THE NOVOLIPETSK METALLURGICAL PLANT, IN THE CENTRAL ZONE OF THE RSFSR. This pioneer sanatorium, one of the best in the country, possesses excellent conditions enabling care to be taken of the children's health, while they continue their studies and rest. The sanatorium, situated in a picturesque pine-forest on the banks of the Volga River, is made up of 12 three-story blocks. There is a cinema, sports centre, sporting facilities, including a stadium, and an equestrian club. Today in the Lipetsk Region there are ten specialized institutions for children, two republics sanatoriums and, during the summer, 100 pioneer camps are in operation.

THE STREVA, THE FASTEST FLOWING RIVER IN LITHUANIA, NOW RUNS ALONG AN ARTIFICIAL BED - the builders of the Kelsedarys storage reservoir have finished the first stage of their work. The reservoir will ensure a more rational use of electricity and an adjustment of the energy-balance in the north-west of the USSR. It will make use of water from the artificial Lake Jonava. The system works as follows: if, during the summer, excess electricity power will transfer water from the lake into a special basin of 100,000 cubic metres. The accumulated water will be driven back to the sea thus setting into motion the 1.6 million kilowatt hydro-turbines.



The festival, at present taking place in Moscow, is devoted to the 75th anniversary of the birth of the great Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich. While our concert halls echo with his music, plays and shows based on his works are performed in our musical theatres, and exhibitions, in commemoration of the event have been organized. (See page 8)

A scene from Shostakovich's "Katerina Ismailova" staged by Shostakovich and Vladimir Danchenko. Musical Theatre. Photo by Andrei Slapov



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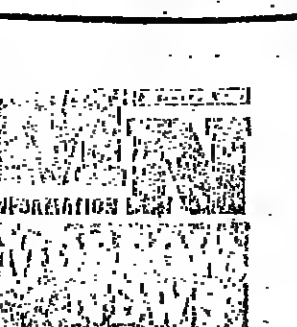
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## VIENNA TALKS ENTER 25th ROUND

Vienna. In the Palace of Holbrunn, talks have been resumed on mutual and balanced reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Delegates from 17 European countries, the USA, and Canada have gathered for the 25th round of the talks whose aim is to work out practical agreements concerning lowering of the troops concentrations and armaments in this area.

Although the talks have been provided with a solid foundation by decisions agreed on at preliminary consultations, there are still no signs of progress in the talks.

The first plenary meeting was

addressed by the Czechoslovak delegate R. Klebisek who pointed out that the Western delegates unfortunately had given no answer to the initiatives from the Warsaw Treaty countries. They insisted on their own proposals as an ultimatum, even though they were detrimental to the legitimate security interests of the socialist countries, and put forward all sort pre-conditions which stood in the way of realizing an agreement. The talks in Vienna, the Czechoslovak delegate stressed, must become an effective political instrument for the achievement of a military détente, and should not be used by the West as camouflage.

WESTERN COUNTRIES  
ARE ACCOMPLICES OF  
SOUTH AFRICAN RASISTS

London. "Murder, kidnapping, diversion—this is far from being a full list of the crimes committed daily by the South African government," said Lord Gifford, Chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with Angola, speaking at a press conference. The United States and other Western powers, he emphasized, are acting as direct accomplices of the South African racists in their implementation of acts of international terrorism. Pretoria's agents, with their connivance, have made murder and violence a common occurrence not only in their own country, but also in neighbouring independent African states.

Poeha's regime, in the assurance that the West won't take any serious sanctions against South Africa, is acting with increasing aggression and cruelty, said Lord

Gifford. In the face of the international community, South Africa continues to occupy Namibia, and commits acts of military aggression against neighbouring countries, as well as undertaking cruel actions against its own people. There exists a very real danger that the United States, already involved in Angolan affairs via the CIA, will become a direct participant in South Africa's criminal aggression, said the Chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with Angola.

It is vital that the international community takes decisive action in the struggle against this criminal regime, Lord Gifford stressed. Severe sanctions should be adopted against South Africa which is engaged on a policy of terrorism, both within its own country and in the international arena.



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

WASHINGTON ENCOURAGES  
CHILEAN JUNTA

New York. Gen. Pinochet's junta has been encouraged to give short shrift to its political opponents by the recent visit in Chile of the American Permanent Representative to the United Nations, J. Kirkpatrick, says Jaime Castillo, formerly Minister of Justice under President Allende and now Chairman of the Chilean Human Rights Commission. Two days after the visit, Castillo was arrested at home by officers of the Chilean secret police, and was subsequently expelled from Chile. He was sent into exile together with two other former cabinet ministers, and a former senator. They have been accused of signing a letter de-

manding an end to reprisals against trade union leaders.

Observers believe that the fascist regime has launched a new campaign of persecutions with Washington's obvious blessing after J. Kirkpatrick had conveyed the Reagan Administration's assurance of friendship and support. During his visit to Santiago, Kirkpatrick never tired of praising Pinochet's methods of government and even set them as an example for other Latin American governments. On behalf of the United States' Administration he promised increased military and economic aid to the junta in exchange for greater privileges for American monopolies.

## MEXICO AND CMEA

Mexico City. Mexico will continue to expand its economic ties and all-round cooperation with the CMEA countries, said José López Portillo, the Mexican president, addressing the meeting of the joint Commission on Cooperation between the CMEA and Mexico.

Two new working bodies were set up at the meeting—a group on industrial cooperation between CMEA members and Mexico, and another on agricultural and agro-industrial cooperation. In addition, tasks were established for the commission's working bodies for 1982-1983.

HENG SAMRIN:  
SOURCES OF  
TENSION IN  
SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Phnom Penh. Peking and Washington have not given up their crazy plans to involve this Kampuchean people in a bloody regime of genocide which has already eliminated three million Kampucheseans, stated Heng Samrin, Chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's State Council.

It is with these very aims, Heng Samrin emphasized, that the American reaction and Peking expansionists attempt to create a so-called single front against the Kampuchean people, to consist of the well-known reactionaries Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer Samphan and Son Sann. The Chinese and American manoeuvres in the UN, where Kampuchea's place is illegally occupied by the Pol Pot representative, are motivated by the same considerations. All this bears witness to the fact that the policies pursued by Peking and Washington are a genuine source of tension in the world, including South-East Asia.

## TRIBUTE TO NASSER

In Moscow, representatives of the public have held a meeting to pay tribute to Gamal Abdel Nasser, the great son of the Egyptian people and an outstanding Arab political and government leader.

USA TRAINS  
JUNIOR PARTNER

Tokyo. Joint US-Japanese manoeuvres, the biggest in the past few years, have begun to sea area between the Sea of Japan and the Nansai Islands, east of Okinawa. Taking part are 90 warships including helicopter carriers and units of Naval aviation, 16 thousand men from the Japanese "defence" Navy, as well as rocket carriers, submarines, other warships and submarine killers of the US Navy stationed in the Pacific. During the manoeuvres, due to end on September 30 the two Navies are to test and improve their combined operations along the sea lanes of communication linking the area with the Middle East.

The present manoeuvres are seen as a practical step towards the implementation of the camouflage that Tokyo has assumed, under pressure from Washington, to expect the "others" of combat operations by the Japanese Navy and Air Force over a 1,000-mile zone in the North West Pacific.



The woman of Afghanistan, Dr. Sobally (the right photo) is a graduate from the Moscow Medical Institute No. 1. She heads the surgical department of the military hospital in Kabul.

Photos by Valery Shustov

FACTS  
and EVENTS

○ In the first seven months of 1981, West German exports to the USSR increased by 4.5 per cent, and Soviet imports from the FRG went up by eight per cent in comparison with the same period of last year, reports the FRG Ministry of Agriculture.

○ Twenty-eight Iranian students in Sweden have been sentenced to eight months in prison for the seizure of the Iranian Embassy in Stockholm last August.

○ A world trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament is to take place in Paris from 15-17 December, 1981. This was decided at the International trade union meeting, held in Prague.

○ A long-term programme has been signed for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between Sweden and the USSR for the period of 1981-1990.

○ A report released by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London says that Somalia has the biggest army in Africa.

## PEOPLE

Jimmy Hayer, an American who had a heart transplant five years ago, has set off on a 5,000 kilometre bicycle trek across the United States. He hopes to complete his journey by the end of October, finishing up in Palo Alto (California).

□ □ □  
Linden Johnson, President of America from 1963 to 1969, was a big-time bribe-taker who used his high governmental positions for personal gain. This charge against the ex-president has been made by Pulitzer prizewinner Robert Caro in his book, "The Linden Johnson Years" which is about to be published in the United States. Extracts from the book are being serialized in "The Atlantic" magazine.

Caro depicts the former president as a man having widespread links with the oil, armaments and aerospace industries, to which he owed his political career. Caro writes that for many years Johnson received in his study in the White House thousands of dollars in bribes from different companies.

W. Whitworth, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine, maintains that the charges are substantiated by solid evidence. Caro has handed over all the relevant documents in his possession to Whitworth and has named all his sources, among whom are lawyers who worked for the former president. His surnames will be provided in subsequent issues of the magazine which is to carry further excerpts from Caro's book.

## Science and technology

ALCOHOL AND  
HUMAN BRAIN

Scientists at the medical centre of the University of Nebraska (USA) have established that the brain of chronic drinkers weighs less than that of healthy people. They have also proved that drinking at a young age destroys the left cerebral hemisphere.

## A GIANT SUPERSTAR

Austrian astronomers have discovered a remote giant superstar of a very rare type. There are only two such stars so far in our Galaxy. The star is 100,000 times brighter than the Sun and is situated approximately 8 million light years away. The giant is beyond our Galaxy and even beyond the near group of galaxies.

## SOLAR PLANE

Solar-I is a miniature plane, built in the FRG, which runs on solar power. Its electric motor, powered by some two and a half thousand solar cells, turns a two-blade screw which is more than 2.5 metres in diameter.

AN ELECTRONIC  
HEATER

An electronic device made in England regulates the heating of boilers by comparing the temperature outside and inside buildings. Stability is achieved even when sharp changes in temperature take place. The device can be set to control the boiler hour by hour or for a whole week ahead. At offices, on days-off and holidays it automatically switches off.

## THE TALKING LIFT

Otis, the well-known firm of American lift-makers, has worked out a new system, called Elevonic 401, for lift-control. The system incorporates the latest in microcomputer technology, including a synthesizer of human speech with a vocabulary of 111 words. Otis' speaking lift names the floor at which it has stopped, and in which direction it is travelling. It gives its passengers instructions as to what to do if it gets stuck and, in an expressionless voice, welcomes them as they enter the lift. On the display panel information is provided on the state of the weather outside the building, on the latest news items and even... on the rise and fall of shares on the stock-market.

WHAT WAS ITS  
NAME!

American paleontologists have discovered in the desert of Arizona the jaw of an unknown fossil mammal which lived on the territory of North America some 180 million years ago. The find has shed a new light on the evolution of mammals in the world and primarily in North America.

## CAR PLUS COMPUTER

The Japanese have designed a computer which automatically controls the feeding of petrol to a car engine. The new system results in a saving of petrol as it cuts out all unnecessary engine movements when a car is stationary. For instance, when the car stops the petrol supply is automatically cut off and all that has to be done to get the engine going again is to press on the clutch.

## OF INTEREST

Crossword  
championship

The annual crossword championship of Great Britain took place recently in London. Taking part were 18 leading crossword puzzle experts, drawn from all corners of the country. They were given four very complicated puzzles. The winner was John Sikes, who took 37.5 minutes to win the title of English crossword champion for the 6th time.

## The Zurich genius

"I'm a genius," said a certain official of Zurich when the police finally caught up with him. It all began when mysterious, fantastic paintings began to appear on the lawn buildings at night-time.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'SOLIDARITY' ADVENTURERS HAVE HUGE  
APPETITES

In an article in IZVESTIA, V. Chernyshev writes that the aim of the strategy pursued by the "Solidarity" union is now absolutely clear—to eliminate socialism in Poland. The ambitions of the adventure-seekers are even spilling over to other countries. The so-called "Appendix to the Peoples of Eastern Europe", adopted by the congress, is a highly provocative document. "Solidarity's" attempt to impose their counter-revolutionary recipes on the peoples of other countries is on exercise in unbridled political briozeness and adventurism. These agents provocateurs, whose actions are manipulated by the special services and by subversive anti-Communist centres from the West, must have decided that the time is now ripe to export the counter-revolution.

It is clear from the above that "Solidarity" is increasingly looking on the character of a political movement assuming the functions of an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet party.

## SADAT'S REGIME IN CRISIS SITUATION

It is self-evident that today Sadat finds himself in a state of growing confrontation with most Egyptians, writes Igor Belyaev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's Middle East correspondent, commenting on the mass protests in Egypt. There is criticism for the president's present policies, even in his own party.

In Cairo, a non-official coalition has emerged between the most diverse political forces, ranging from left-wingers to Islamic fundamentalists who want Egypt to return to the Arab ranks, and the rejection of Sadat's pro-imperialist policies. This is why Sadat is attempting to put an end to the opposition by reviving to force.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN NORTHERN  
EUROPE

Writing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, V. Vostilyev says that the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, originally proposed in the 60s, has recently become particularly topical in view of efforts made by the United States and the NATO leadership to change the existing alignment of forces in Europe in general and in NATO's northern flank in particular.

This idea acquired still greater popularity following the new proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in an interview given to the Finnish newspaper "Suomen Sosialidemokratia".

Although in principle, the governments of Denmark, Norway and Iceland (which are NATO members) approve the Soviet initiative, they have put forward a number of reservations. Namely, that the negotiations on such a zone should take into account both the global and regional alignment of forces, that their progress should be dependent on the forthcoming talks on arms reduction to be held between the USSR and the United States.

The main reason for such reservations is the sharply negative reaction from Washington to statements made by the leaders of these countries on their readiness to hold talks on a nuclear-free zone, concludes V. Vostilyev.

'STRATEGIC COOPERATION' BETWEEN  
USA AND ISRAEL

Events of the past few months, writes P. Demchenko in PRAVDA, show that in Washington, the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is not merely relegated to the background, but is regarded mostly in the light of efforts to achieve the main American aims—the mobilization of their allies in order to implement their global anti-Soviet plans, the control over the Middle East oil, and the establishment of strong points and bases for the "rapid deployment forces" and the US Navy. What happens to the Palestinians and the Lebanese, to the Golan Heights, the West Bank and East Jerusalem occupied in 1967, is for the Americans a matter of secondary importance.

During the negotiations which Reagan had with Begin, the dominant logic was that Israel is the main support for the United States in the Middle East, and, consequently, much is permitted to it. There is hardly anything new in this state of affairs. The new element lies elsewhere. Whereas in previous agreements between the two countries relations between them were described as "special", and the assistance provided to Israel was explained away by Israel's need "to defend itself" from the Arab countries surrounding it, now these relations are described as "strategic cooperation".

## VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

PEACE OFFENSIVE  
OF SOVIET DIPLOMACY

Where is the world going to and where, indeed, should it go? These questions figured as basic items in the speech of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, when he addressed the plenary meeting of the 36th UN General Assembly Session. There are 134 topics on this year's agenda for the UN General Assembly: some are urgent or matters which can be held over, major, or less major issues, important and not so important ones. However, in the hierarchy of human values there is no other matter as urgent as peace. But that this is not as undisputed an axiom as it might seem is evidenced by a recent rather unimaginative phrase maintaining just the opposite—that there are more important matters than peace.

This makes polemically topical the latest Soviet stand which emphasizes the primary importance of peace, in an attempt to distract public attention from the highly serious warning of concern to everyone in Gromyko's speech, a spokesman for the US State Department hastened to dismiss the Soviet statement as "sole rhetoric". Andrei Gromyko had emphasized that everything should be done to ensure that people would live in peace

throughout the remaining two decades of the 20th century and that they would be able to step into the third millennium with the conviction that civilization has unlimited prospects for development, and not with alarm for their own future.

In a recent speech he made in West Berlin, described by official Washington as fundamental, Alexander Heig quoted a philosopher who had said, any policy proceeds from a certain idea of Man. From this point of view, the Soviet foreign policy clearly proceeds from an idea of Man as a reasonable being who deserves a better future than the prospect stemming from militarism, according to which, as the Soviet speaker said, "mankind will live in constant night without a ray of hope, with spiral-like and endless arms races, and more and more conflicts and confrontation".

The point at issue is a simple one: the arms race, attempts to achieve military superiority, the doctrine that nuclear war is "admissible" and "acceptable", and other doctrines which allow the first use of nuclear weapons could lead those politicians who believe that there are things more important than peace to

nuclear war, with the spin-off of this war, of course, being the death of human civilization. The Soviet Union refuses to take part in preparations for burying mankind.

Observers have already noted the sharp Soviet criticism in Gromyko's speech of the present American Administration's foreign policies. There are about twenty or so critical Soviet remarks in the speech on "the US terminology. First and foremost comes criticism of the allies of American foreign policy, which as is well known, includes "world leadership", reliance on force, expansion of "the military presence" everywhere in the world, the breaking off of the disarmament negotiations, etc. The other Soviet remarks are directed against the use of slander—for instance, all the talk about "the Soviet threat" against the use of "chemical warfare" in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and also against the struggle waged by peoples for their national and social liberation, being described as "international terrorism".

On September 22, the day the Soviet minister addressed the



UN, Washington announced that Ronald Reagan had sent a letter to Leonid Brezhnev proposing that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union should be based on restraint and reciprocity. This is not the first time that Washington has uttered such words. Yet, where does one find restraint in the "re-armament fever" which has seized the United States? Where is the reciprocity in the decision to produce the neutron weapon? It was the Soviet side which proposed that their production should be given up and should be exercised in this matter. The reader can for himself continue this comparison between the criteria of restraint and reciprocity proposed by the Soviet Union and the various aspects of American foreign policy.

Both restraint and reciprocity. Indeed, were evident, when Gromyko followed up his criticism of Washington with a proposal for a renewed dialogue and emphasized that the Soviet side was seeking neither confrontation nor military superiority. If this is not restraint, what is it in the struggle to curb the arms race, Andrei Gromyko emphasized, we "are not politically allergic to any partner".

As an important step in this direction, the Soviet Union has proposed the adoption of a declaration which would solemnly proclaim that those states and statesmen who are the first to use nuclear weapons would be committing the worst of crimes against mankind. The proclamation of nuclear "Munich principle" of this sort would be a good beginning in "international politics towards the preservation of mankind".

On September 22, the day the Soviet minister addressed the



180 whales threw themselves on the shore of the eastern province of the Australian island of Tasmania. Many died. A strong wind and turbulent surf prevented attempts to tow them out to the open sea. The reason why these mammals indulge in such "suicide" remains as yet a mystery for biologists.



## Round the Soviet Union

● SCIENTISTS AT THE A. P. LENOV SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NEURO-SURGERY IN Leningrad have designed tables to help in the diagnosis of different types of cerebral pressure resulting from injuries to the cranium and brain. Over the past two years, it has been shown that the use of these tables results in a success rate for diagnosis of up to 97 per cent. The introduction of this diagnostic table will greatly facilitate emergency diagnosis and the treatment of brain and cerebral injuries.

● G. PAPAZYAN, A CRAFTSMAN FROM ARMENIA, HAS GIVEN THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OUR ANCESTORS PLAYED OVER TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO A NEW LEASE OF LIFE. His handiwork is now on display at the Museum of the History of Yerevan. Papazyan was greatly helped in his work of re-creating these ancient instruments by his studies of documents of the Metropolitan Institute of Ancient Manuscripts, which described both the look and the sound of the instruments. The Armenian had great difficulty in finding suitable types of wood, as the old instrument makers jealously guarded their secrets, passing them down from father to son.

● VISITORS TO TBILISI, CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, CAN NOW TRAVEL ROUND THE CITY IN TAXIS FUELED BY NATURAL GAS. Tbilisi is the third Soviet city where such taxis have been introduced. Practice has shown that cars run on gas are much more economical than ordinary vehicles. Moreover, they result in much less pollution.

● ARCHITECTS FROM BULGARIA, HUNGARY, VIETNAM, THE GDR, CUBA, MONGOLIA, POLAND, ROMANIA, THE SOVIET UNION AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD A MEETING IN MOSCOW RECENTLY, AT WHICH THEY DISCUSSED THEIR WORK. They pooled their experience on how best to retain the original architectural-historical character of a largely reconstructed town, and on how to restore architectural monuments.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### SHIFT-WORK IN WESTERN SIBERIA

During the last three years the word "shift" has been used with increasing frequency in Western Siberia, comments an article in *STROITELNAYA GAZETA*. In the Tyumen gas-bearing region, construction work is carried out by truck teams working on a shift basis. The teams are flown to the site at weekly intervals. In simple terms this system boils down to one week of work on site, followed by a week of rest at home. Small field towns for temporary habitation are built close to the work-pole, while the workers' permanent living-quarters are situated in the region's main cities from which the teams are also flown. The use of this method of work will cut down the time needed to build the main gas pipeline running from Western Siberia to the central regions of the country and result in savings of over 500 million roubles every six months.

It costs 20 thousand roubles to re-settle one man in the North. This is four to six times more than it costs to settle someone in the middle zone of the country. Tens of thousands of men work at the height of the season on the gas-construction sites in Western Siberia. It has been worked out that the wide-spread and efficient use of crack teams working on a shift basis in construction work would result in savings in the development of Western Siberia's gas complex of roughly from between 2.5 to 3 billion roubles.

### LEADERSHIP OR SPIRITUAL RAPPORT?

Today there is a lot of discussion about which partner should take charge in the contemporary family, writes the actress Larisa Molevannaya, in the *SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIA* newspaper. It is often said that one has to struggle for leadership.

ship in a family, states the actress, but every struggle destroys the equilibrium between husband and wife and has an effect on the children. Provided a woman isn't obsessed by a lust for power, the fact that she has taken over is, probably, less an indication of her powers of leadership than of the actuality that her husband is neglecting his responsibilities and that, therefore, his wife has had to take everything on her own shoulders.

I believe, says Molevannaya, one of the most vital problems affecting contemporary family life is that a spiritual rapport should be established between husband and wife. A woman must be sure of her husband's total understanding, so that her thoughts, enthusiasm and views evoke a genuine response from the man who is of her side.

RESORTS ON THE CASPIAN SEA-SHORE

This summer a record number of holiday-makers, drawn from all corners of the country, spent their holiday on the Daghestan coast of the Caspian Sea. Others came here to recover their health. The popularity of the mountainous region grows from year to year, writes M. Yusupov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Daghestan Autonomous Republic, in *PRAVDA*.

Some of the major resorts in the republic are to be found along the 150-kilometre-long stretch of the Daghestan Caspian Sea coast. It is no chance that causes people to make a bee-line for this area. The Daghestan sea-shore with its permanent blue skies possesses a rare combination of climatic, health-giving and natural resources. The water of the Caspian Sea is shallow at this point for a distance of two hundred metres from the shore and, therefore, warms up very quickly. The coast boasts with sandy beaches, in the delta of the Samur River, subalpine and wooded areas are found. The background of mountains and woods ensures that, even in the hottest of days, a breeze cools the holiday-makers relaxing on the beaches.

The republic is also rich in mineral water springs and curative muds.

The republic's authorities have approved a programme for the rational use of the resources of the coast, writes Yusupov. The Moscow Giprogor of our coast, writes Yusupov. The Moscow Giprogor of our coast, writes Yusupov. The Moscow Giprogor of our coast, writes Yusupov.

In the mid-seventies, writes the *KOMMUNIST* magazine, as a result of depleted oil and gas stocks in the working fields in the European USSR, deteriorating geological conditions for coal mining in the Donets basin and considerable amounts of peat from the Donets basin in the centre of RSPSR, Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Republics being diverted for use in agriculture, there was a sharp rise in the deficit in fuel resources over a large area in which most of the demand for fuel was concentrated.

NEW SITUATION IN POWER INDUSTRY

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## GAS FROM A UNIQUE FIELD

Enterprises in Siberia have got additional supplies of natural gas. A powerful gas compressing station, Alexandrovskaya, commissioned near the town of Strezhevo, in the Tyumen Region, has increased by one-third the capacity of the 1,400 km gas pipeline leading from Nizhnevartovsk to Kuzbass via Tyumen. Consumers will now get every year 6,500 million cubic metres of cheap gas from Samotlor. The wide use of up-to-date equipment has sharply reduced the possibility of accidents.

## POMEGRANATE GARDENS OF TURKMENISTAN

It is pomegranate-picking time in Turkmenia. A rich harvest of this fruit has been grown on the Lenin state farm, situated in the Karakalpakstan district, of the Krasnovodsk Region, where the republic's major pomegranate plantations are to be found. The pomegranate tree is not particularly about soil, but is sensitive to frost, for this reason is suited to Turkmenia's dry, subtropical zone, protected from cold winds by mountains and the Caspian Sea.

This year there has been an increase in the amount of land devoted to pomegranates in the republic. Despite the cold spring and heavy showers the care and attention of the orchard-workers saved the trees and thus helped to ensure a good harvest.

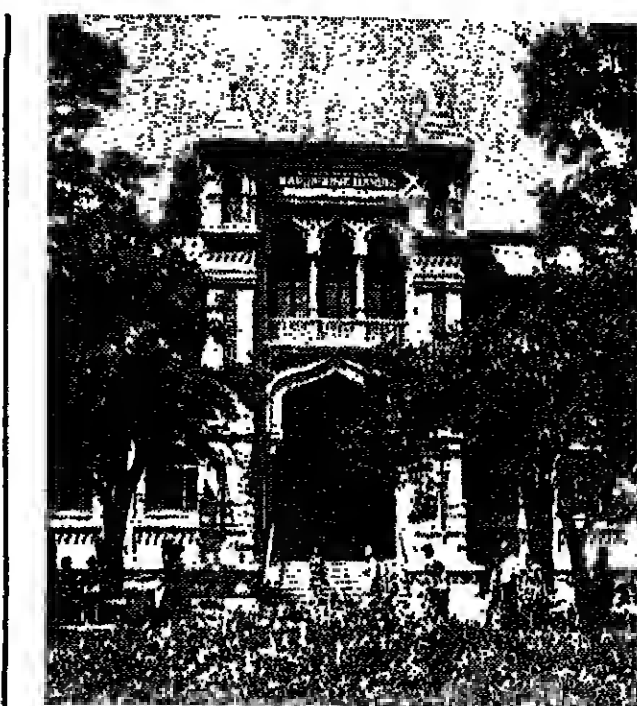
## USSR IN FIGURES

● In the course of the past fifteen years almost half of the families living in the rural localities of the USSR have moved to better homes.

● In the course of the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980) 14.1 million sq m of housing have been provided in the Non-Black Zone of the Russian Federation.

● In the eleventh five-year plan (1981-1985) capital investments in construction of housing in rural areas and the building of cultural and everyday services will increase by 39 per cent.

## Places to visit



## KISLOVODSK

Kislovodsk is a picturesque health resort in the Caucasus. Surrounded by a semi-circle of mountains, the air crisscrossed by the gurgling of turbulent alpine streams, while the snow-white double-peaks of Mount Elbrus looms from behind the other mountains.

However, it was not just the beauty of the local scenery nor the balmy climate that caused a health resort to be founded on this site. Kislovodsk owes its origins to a spring of mineral water called Narzan, a Kalchakov word which means "fountain water". Narzan has a pleasant taste and cures heart ailments, hypertension, atherosclerosis, neuritis and many other ailments.

It was at the beginning of the 18th century, that Tsar Peter the Great gave the order which initiated the search for curative springs in the Caucasian Mountains. Kislovodsk was founded in 1803.

Today Kislovodsk is one of the leading Soviet balneoclimatic resorts in a group of Caucasian Mineral Water Spas, which also includes Essentuki, Pyatigorsk, and Zheleznovodsk. The unattractive buildings, old clinics and their cottages of the past have been replaced by multi-story hotels, sanatoria, clinics, pensions, balneological and physiotherapeutic institutions.

More than 300,000 people come for treatment to Kislovodsk every year. The Caucasian Mineral Water Spas taken together accommodate up to a million people per year, and in the near future this figure will double.



## 95-YEAR-OLD KNITTER OF SCARVES

On the occasion of her 95th birthday, N. Pobedimova, a knitter of down scarves, was visited by local writers and artists and public figures from Orenburg (the Ural). Many letters and telegrams of congratulations lay on her table—one was from the Soviet Peace Fund in Moscow. Pobedimova lost her son, an officer in World War II, and for many years now he has been an active member of the Peace Movement.

She knitted her first scarf in the last century. The nine-year-old present girl, however, was not long able to admit the results of her handiwork—the scarf was sold for a farthing to a local merchant's wife. In the first years of Soviet power, when handicraft workshops were set up to Orenburg, Pobedimova was made into team-leader and master of the down scarf knitting industry.

The numerous diplomas and medals won by Pobedimova at all-Union and international exhibitions bear witness to her skill. When the time came for her to retire on a pension, she refused to give up her favourite occupation, she believes that life without creative work would lose its enchantment.

## Science and technology

### THE RICHES OF OLD GEYSERS

Underwater geysers are the chief source for the formation of polymetallic ores in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. This hypothesis has been put forward by scientists working in the Far East after a detailed study of a number of geological anomalies in these two regions.

The geysers discharged their water like huge springs from what used to be the bottoms of lakes. By so doing, they brought up ores from the depths of the earth which dissolved to water containing salts of different elements. In an enclosed space, these elements did not become dissipated over large territories, but gradually declined in the precipitate. In this way, enclosed lakes became accumulators of mineral deposits, and geysers—the suppliers of such minerals.

This new hypothesis allows for more accurate prospecting.

## 15 KILOMETRES INTO THE EARTH

A great well, at present 7,500 metres deep, has been sunk in Azerbaijan. This drilling has caught a glimpse of depths never seen by man before. This is only the first stage of the well which eventually is to be sunk to a depth of 15 kilometres. Although only half of this distance as yet been covered, very valuable information on the structure of the earth's interior has been obtained. The shells of sea urchins and the small corals brought up to the surface from Saadun well have confirmed the hypothesis that the Kura land, where the well is being sunk, was under water in the remote past and that the sea there was warm and shallow.

An unexpected temperature anomaly puzzled scientists. Although over the four years of drilling the temperature in the well has increased by almost 90°C, it reached only 140°C at the 7,500-metre mark and turned out to be 15°C lower than expected. This leads geologists to believe that there is no magnetic activity deep in the Kura depression.

## AEROFLOT'S JETS AT WORK

Last year, Aeroflot carried more than 100 million passengers, more than any other world airlines.

In the past five-year plan of 1976-1980, it began to operate the IL-86 jumbo jet. Seating 350 passengers, the IL-86 is a prototype for a whole series of new passenger jets. Designed to operate on routes with heavy traffic, the IL-86 fly Moscow-

Sochi, Moscow-Mineralnye Vody and Moscow-Berlin routes.

Aeroflot's other new acquisition is the YAK-42 jet. After successful operation on internal routes, it now flies the routes between Kiev and Prague, and between Leningrad and Helsinki.

The plan for 1981-1985 is to carry 450 million passengers, the biggest number in the history of civil aviation. The new jets will help reach this target.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH

Soviet archaeologists, excavating in the central part of the city Goraa-Alleik in the Alai Mountains, have found some implements which are more than 900 thousand years old, the oldest traces of man's activities ever encountered in Euro-Asia.

Academician Alexei Okladnikov, who is in charge of the excavations, says that this discovery is a breakthrough in anthropology. It has been believed that man's oldest settlement in Euro-Asia, known to science today,

coincided with the brilliant British archaeologist Mr and Mrs Leakey of fossil remains of hominids in Tanzania.

The Soviet find makes it possible to assert that forerunners of mankind also lived in Siberia and the Alai.

Academician Okladnikov points out that the age of the Soviet find is compared to that of the Leakey find, testifying that what has been found is man's oldest settlement in Euro-Asia, known to science today.

## CANCER UNDER JOINT FIRE

Since the signing in May 1972 of the Soviet-US treaty on co-operation in the medical sciences and public health protection, contacts with American colleagues have successfully developed and expanded. They are very useful and fruitful, Nikolai Blokhin, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and Director of the Oncological Centre in Moscow, told Washington's TASS correspondent. He is currently in the USA at the head of the Soviet delegation to the sixth annual Soviet-American conference on malignant neoplasms in Washington.

The conference deals with the joint work done since the conclusion of the treaty, he said, in the past years we issued two big joint monographs on the chemotherapy of malignant tumours and methods of collecting various medicinal preparations.

The nine years saw a successful development of bilateral co-operation in such an important field as oncological virology. Exchange of scientific data on this problem are of great importance both for us and for the Americans since it has been established that viruses facilitate to a great extent the formation of a number of tumours. Cooperation in the study of the immunology and epidemiology of cancer, that is the study of the regularities governing the spread of various forms of cancer over different territories and the elucidation of factors causing it.

International statistics show that about half the number of tourists travelling abroad are aged under 30. In our country Sputnik, the International Youth Travel Bureau, run on a non-commercial basis, deals with the travel of young people. Each year it sends abroad and receives in the Soviet Union about 400 thousand young men and women.

There has been a particularly profitable expansion in the links of Soviet tourist firms with their foreign partners following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Inter-governmental agreements on co-operation in tourism have been signed with some capitalist countries, with all the socialist countries, members of COMECON, as well as with Yugoslavia. Agreements on scientific and cultural co-operation, with special emphasis on tourism, are in operation with over 70 states.

Since Helsinki Conference, tourist exchange between the USSR and foreign countries has grown by one and a half times, as compared with a similar period of time before the signing of the Act.

A HIGH SCHOOL FOR SIBERIAN BUILDERS

The Trans-Ural's biggest building high school has been opened in Tyumen. Its graduates will build: trunks, pipelines, gas and oil reservoirs, houses and factories.

The fast growing economy of Western Siberia is badly needed builders. In the 11th five-year plan (1981-1985) almost three dozen new deposits of oil and gas will have to be developed, with trunk pipelines extended to them, and "lifelines" townships built.

The Tyumen building high school is one of the greatest among more than 200 Soviet schools of this kind.

## VIEWPOINT

### THE TOURIST INDUSTRY



Valentin LEBEDEV, Deputy Head of State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers

Tourism has become a mass form of entertainment in the Soviet Union. This year alone, 33 million Soviet people will travel throughout this country, while 173 million will take part in various excursions.

The massive funds provided by the state, the material base providing millions of holiday-makers with all their requirements, enable us to talk of tourism, as one of our industries. State agencies and trade unions pay much attention to the development of this branch of industry. In the current five-year plan (1981-1985), over one and a half billion roubles will be spent on developing tourism.

There is a constant growth in foreign tourism in the USSR. Over the past five years it has increased more than one and a half times. The majority of foreign tourists visiting this country are looked after by Intourist, one of the largest travel agencies in the world.

Our foreign guests can choose any out of 300 itineraries throughout the 15 union republics. They can relax on the Black Sea coast, travel through Siberia, go on combined "mountain-sea" excursions, on hunting-trips or choose a tour to improve their health. In addition there are itineraries geared to the various festivals in our country, the music festivals, the Russian Winter Festival, etc. Special tours are arranged for groups of professional people in the Soviet Union. The above are just some of the tours which Intourist offers to foreign tourists.

The second part of our work concerns the travel of Soviet tourists abroad. During the past five years, about 10 million Soviet citizens have visited 142 different countries. It has to be said, however, that unfortunately, the governments of some states put obstacles in the way of our tourists entering their country. Difficulties over obtaining visas are also experienced.

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